THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$2 00 per annum, if paid strictly in advance.
$2.50 if paid within 6 months; $3.00 if not paid within 6 months.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 61. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3121

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1865. VOL. 9, NO 1.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, one insertion,			$1 00
One square, three insertions,			1 50
One square, each additional insertion			50
	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
One square,	$4 50	$6 00	$10 00
Two squares,	6 00	9 00	16 00
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THE MONMOUTH REBELLION IN 1685.

The student of English history will vividly remember the bloody brutality with which the suppression of this rebellion was followed up by the relentless monarch who had attained a success of which he showed himself so unworthy. The celebrated Jeffreys, then Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was sent to hold what has ever since been known as "the bloody assizes" in the counties which had been the principal seat of rebellion. The transactions which occurred and the moral features of the chief monster and actor therein have been photographed for our benefit by the glowing pen of Macauley. They furnish a lesson and a warning to all those who would imitate his atrocities.

Among the victims of his ferocious cruelty, was a poor widow, named Alice Lisle, whose fate will serve to illustrate the temper and workings of unbridled power at the time. It will not be without its interest now.

She was a woman of respectable connections and of a most kind and benevolent disposition. She had given shelter and sustenance to two persons who had taken some part in the rebellion, though she solemnly denied having any knowledge of their criminality at the time.

"It was no easy matter," says the historian, "in such a case to obtain a verdict for the crown. The witnesses prevaricated. The jury, consisting of the principal gentlemen of Hampshire, shrank from the thought of sending a fellow-creature to the stake for conduct which seemed deserving rather of praise than of blame. Jeffreys was beside himself with fury. This was the first case of treason on the circuit, and there seemed a strong probability that his prey would escape him."

To prevent this he gave loose rein to his diabolical nature. He called into requisition, all the influences of his position, and all the terror of his unlimited power. The proprieties of the occasion were wholly disregarded. The rules of law and the duties of his high office were alike openly violated. Witnesses were browbeaten into unintended statements; jurors were terrified into acquiescence in what they utterly disapproved. The defects of the testimony were supplied by the fury of the judge.

The woman was known to be a Presbyterian. "I tell you," said the judge on the trial, "there is not one of these lying, snivelling, canting Presbyterians but in one way or another had a hand in the rebellion. Presbytery has all manner of villany in it. * * Show me a Presbyterian and I will show you a lying knave."

The historian proceeds to state:

"He summed up in the same style, declaimed during an hour against whigs and dissenters, and reminded the jury that the prisoner's husband had borne a part in the death of Charles the First—a fact which was not proven by any testimony and which, if it had been proven, would have been utterly irrelevant to the issue. The jury retired, and remained long in consultation. The judge grew impatient. He could not conceive, he said, how, in so plain a case, they could ever have left the box. He sent a messenger to tell them that if they did not instantly return he would adjourn the court and lock them up all night. Thus put to torture, they came, but came to say that they doubted whether the charge had been made out. Jeffreys expostulated with them vehemently, and, after another consultation, they gave a reluctant verdict of Guilty.

"On the following morning sentence was pronounced. Jeffreys gave directions that Alice Lisle should be burned alive that very afternoon. The excess of barbarity moved the pity and indignation even of that class which was most devoted to the crown. The clergy of Winchester Cathedral remonstrated with the Chief Justice, who, brutal as he was, was not mad enough to risk a quarrel on such a subject with a body so much respected by the tory party. He consented to put off the execution five days. During that time the friends of the prisoner besought James to show her mercy. Ladies of high rank interceded for her. Feversham, whose recent victory had increased his favor at court, and who, it is said, had been bribed to take the compassionate side, spoke in her favor. Clarendon, the king's brother-in-law, pleaded her cause. But all was in vain. The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be commuted from burning to beheading. She was put to death on a scaffold in the market place of Winchester, and underwent her fate with serene courage."

Fortunately we live in a different age and country, where atrocities of this character are unknown—where the law is supreme, and where the rights of every citizen are in theory under the protection of express guaranties of a written constitution. Still it may prove interesting and not wholly unprofitable to cast a glance at the condition of things in Great Britain near two hundred years ago, with a view of realizing the establishment of well-regulated popular liberty between that day and this. How horrible and revolting does such tyranny appear, even for the lapse of centuries.

The number of "rebels" whom Jeffreys hanged while on this circuit was three hundred and twenty. Some historians place it at more than double that figure. He boasted that he had hanged more traitors than all his predecessors since the conquest. Certain it is that the number executed in one county and in one month greatly exceeded that of all the political offenders who have been executed in the island of Great Britain since the revolution of 1688.

But cruelty never secures safety. The slumbers of retributive justice, though seemingly sound, are rarely of long continuance. In less than four years from the exhibition of these atrocities, their brutal perpetrator was made to experience all the horror he had ever inspired in the most timid, heightened by the superadded poignancy of conscious guilt. In the disguise of a fugitive, begrimed with dust and ashes, he was dragged from his loathsome concealment; and pursued by thousands who were only prevented, by two regiments of militia, from the execution of summary vengeance which would have been eminently just, however unlawful, and who could not be prevented from brandishing their bludgeons and bellowing their curses. The guilty wretch, after being made to taste more than the undying bitterness of death, was at length lodged in the tower, where he ended his life in unspeakable ignominy and horror, a warning to all his imitators in acts of brutal tyranny.

And what was the fate of that cold and merciless monarch, who if he had not instigated these atrocities, had permitted them to be perpetrated undisturbed and who expected to reap the benefits resulting from their influence? A little more than three years after the judicial murders which he had not prevented and had therefore countenanced, and which he supposed were to strike such terror into disloyalty that treason would never again disturb the quiet of his reign, found him a fugitive and a wanderer on the earth for life.

The very cruelties which he supposed would bring peace, precipitated his overthrow, inculcating the great lesson which power has been so loth to learn, that the attachments of the people resulting from benefits conferred is the only unfailing support of any government, and that the dread which is produced by sanguinary cruelty is a power which crumbles beneath its own weight. History is philosophy teaching by example.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Wells on the Right of Suffrage to the Negroes.

The New Orleans papers publish a correspondence between T. J. Durant, president, Anthony Fernandez, vice-president, and others of the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage," and Gov. Wells. The former gentlemen say:

We ask that before you shall order any general State election, or for members of Congress, you shall cause a complete registration to be made, in every parish of the State, of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin, who have resided twelve months in Louisiania.

This will introduce to the ballot-box the loyal element of the black race hitherto disfranchised, but who have acquired by emancipation the title of citizens, and who have earned by their devotion to the country, and possess by natural justice, the right to participate in government.

Such an act, sir, will make you forever loved and respected in Louisiana and throughout our country. It will insure the tranquility of the State; it will establish the logical consequence of emancipation; it will put an end to the power of that aristocracy which organized the rebellion and still ambitiously aims at the power of the government; it will neutralize and overpower the rebel elements which cannot be successfully excluded from the polls; it will speed our State on a new and unknown career of wealth and honor.

We respectfully ask a reply in writing to this communication, and that you will be pleased to name an early day on which to give it.

Gov. Wells replied as follows, under date of July 10:

In answer to your address, so dictatorial and presumptive, I would say that the elective franchise is defined by law, and its exercise must be in accordance therewith.

I do not believe that the constitution and civil government of Louisiana has been overthrown by the rebellion, and the creation of a new government is not within my province, if I admitted the necessity.

I do profess, and do hold, however, contrary to your confidently-expressed opinion, by the form of election which took place in February, 1864, and in no respect act "independent of the formal organic law," as you affect to believe.

It is true the exceptional condition of our political affairs compels recourse to military authority to supplement, momentarily, the deficiencies of the law, when my powers, as demanded by statute, are unequal to the emergency. This resource, however, I have sparingly invoked, and only against persons in office whose shameless abuse of their places, or venal conduct, compelled it.

Neither have I, as you erroneously assert, transcended the requirements of law in defining "the qualifications of those who may be admitted to the registration as voters in New Orleans." All persons legally entitled to vote, and none others, can register. So too, do you misstate the fact when you say that "I permitted a different rule in the country." In both instances my conduct is controlled by the law.—No registry that I am aware of has ever existed in any State of the Union in rural districts. None certainly ever has in Louisiana. I see no reason now for any departure from the usual course; and if I did I do not claim any competence to direct it to be done.

When you ask, therefore, that I shall, "before any general State election, order a complete registration in every parish of the State of all loyal citizens, without distinction of race or origin," for the reasons already advanced, I decline to comply.

In coming to this conclusion I have no other difficulty than is presented by your confident predictions of the evils that must follow a non-compliance with your demands. Political prophesying, however, has long ceased to alarm mankind. I recollect political prophesies made by the chief signers of this address within the past twenty years, which have been so falsified by events that the apprehensions their present ones might otherwise inspire are blunted or dissipated completely. Both in the Native American and Know Nothing eras their vaticinations were as boldly made that the naturalization of foreigners would as certainly destroy the nation, as they now are, unless the negro, ignorant, inexperienced, and incapable as he is admitted to be, is endowed with the elective franchise. Are these gentlemen less fallible to-day than at the time referred to? Even within the last four years some of the more conspicuous members of the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage" lent their powerful assistance to transfer the political power of the State from the parishes containing a large white population to the few white owners of large property in others. This was called the total population basis of representation.

I do not call in question, gentlemen, the sincerity of any of you. I take it for granted you are perfectly sincere in your love of our emancipated people, and conscientiously believe the latter are entitled to the elective franchise; but you cannot be surprised if I cannot come to your conclusions so speedily as you have done, recollecting, as I do, the eloquent letter of your president, Mr. J. T. Durant, who so late as 1862, in a memorable letter to President Lincoln, protested against the taking of slaves from their owners and the iniquities of the blockade of the ports of the States in rebellion.

Where gentlemen, who claim to represent an organization so sonorous in name as the "Central Executive Committee of the Friends of Universal Suffrage" have exhibited so much versatility of opinion in so short a time, and have prophesied so often in defiance of the logic of history and experience, they cannot be astonished if I should cling to the laws and the constitution as my guides rather than to their predictions, however confidently and egotistically pronounced the latter may be.

I cannot either accept, however anxious to do so I might be, your conclusion that the endowment of the negro with the franchise would strengthen the Union cause of the national government.

I dissent in toto from that conclusion. On the contrary, I am fully persuaded, from my knowledge of the negro character, that nine out of ten of the late entire slave population would support their former masters, personally or politically, or any way, in preference to all strangers; and I regard all as strangers in this connection who did not stand in this domestic relation toward them. Nay more, I believe in my heart that within twelve months from the time the negro would obtain the suffrage, neither the unfaltering southern Union man nor the Union man whose loyalty dates from his obtainment of Federal office, could live otherwise than on sufferance in the States where the privilege was given, if the individuals lately in rebellion were disposed to countenance such proceedings.

In kindly and good feeling for the African I yield to none, even among the oldest or newest of his friends; and while no man, North or South, is more willing to accept the situation as produced by the war, both as respects him and all other issues determined by the conflict, I neither deem it wise or expedient to clothe him with the suffrage, nor can I see aught but dangers and difficulties in the agitation and discussion of such topics. The emancipated slave has much to learn. He has obtained rights, and they are universally, frankly recognized; he has duties to discharge which it is incumbent upon us all to instruct him to appreciate and perform. Should it please Providence to fit him intellectually for an equal place in the body politic with the white citizens of the republic, at a period much sooner than is now anticipated, I have no doubt all will rejoice. Meanwhile, it is obligatory upon all to obey the laws and submit without repining to the popular arbitrament on this and all other subjects.

I have full faith in the national administration. The distinguished patriot now discharging the onerous duties of the President of the republic has enunciated his policy of reconstruction; that policy has my cordial approval, and no means at my disposal, by which I can rightfully strengthen and sustain his administration, will be left unemployed to that end. On the other hand, my duty, as Governor of the State, is faithfully to execute the laws, and this, with the help of God and the generous co-operation of my fellow-citizens, I hope to do satisfactorily, impartially, and justly. I do not intend under any circumstances, to substitute my own will for the written law, nor to arrogate to myself powers unusual or improper to be exercised by an elective officer in a republican government.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON WELLS.
Governor of Louisiana.

THRILLING SKETCH.

Alexander Dumas is furnishing sensation items from Russia. Here is one of the last:

We left the room with a turnkey behind us, and walked on till we found ourselves opposite the prison. The jailor opened it, went in, and lighted a lantern. We went down ten steps, passed a row of dungeons, then down ten more, but did not stop. We went down five more and then stopped at one marked No. 11. He gave a silent signal; it seemed in this abode of the dead as if he had lost the power of speech. There was at this time a frost of at least twenty degrees outside.—At the depth where we found ourself, it was mingled with a damp which penetrated to the bone; my marrow was frozen, and yet I wiped the perspiration from my brow. The door opened, we went down six damp and slippery steps and found ourselves in a dungeon of six square feet. I fancied by the light of the lantern that I saw a human form moving in it:

Rise and dress yourself."

I had a curiosity to know to whom this order was addressed.

'Turn on the light," said I to the jailor.

I then saw a thin and pallid old man rise up. He had evidently been immured in this dungeon in the same clothes he had on when arrested, but they had fallen off by piece-meal, and he was only dressed in a ragged pelisse. Through the rags his naked, bony, shivering body could be seen. Perhaps this body had been covered with splendid garments; perhaps the ribbons of the most noble orders had once crossed his panting chest. At present he was only a living skeleton, that had lost rank, dignity, even name, and was called No. 11. He rose, and wrapped himself in the fragments of his ragged pelisse, without uttering a complaint; his body was bowed down, conquered by prison damp, time, it might be hunger.—His eye was haughty, almost menacing.

"It is good," said the Governor. "Come."

He was the first to go out.

The prisoner threw a parting glance on his cell, his stone bench, his water jug, and rotten straw. He uttered a sigh, yet it was impossible that he could regret anything of this. He followed the Governor and passed before me.

I shall never forget the glance he turned upon me in passing, and the reproach that was concentrated in it.

"So young," it seemed to say, "and already obeying tyranny."

I turned away; that glance had pierced my heart like a dagger. He passed the door of the dungeon. How long was it since he entered it? Perhaps he did not know himself. He must have ceased for a long time counting days and nights. On reaching the Governor's door we found two sledges waiting. The prisoner was ordered into the one that brought us, and we followed him, the Governor by his side, I in front. The other sledge was occupied by four soldiers.

Where were we going? I knew not. What were we going to do? I was equally ignorant. I had only to see—the action itself did not concern me.

We started.

Through my position the old man's knees were between mine. I felt them tremble. The Governor was wrapped in his furs. I was buttoned up in my military frock, and yet the cold reached us. The prisoner was almost naked but the Governor had offered him no coverings. For a moment I thought of taking off my coat and offering it to him. The Governor guessed my intention.

"It is not worth while," he said.

Soon we reached the Neva again, and our sledge took the direction of Cronstadt. The wind came off the Baltic and blew furiously; the sleet cut our faces. Though our eyes had become accustomed to the darkness we could not see ten yards before us.

At last we stopped in the midst of a furious storm. We must have been about a league and a half from St. Petersburg. The Governor got off the sledge and went up to the other. The soldiers had already got off, holding the tool they had been ordered to bring.

"Cut a hole in the ice," the Governor said to them.

I could not refrain a cry of terror. I began to apprehend.

"Ah!" the old man uttered, with an accent resembling the laugh of a skeleton; "then the Empress does still remember me?"

Of what Empress was he talking? Three had passed away in succession—Anne, Elizabeth and Catharine. It was evident he still believed he was living under one of them, and he did not know even the name of the man who ordered his death.

What was the obscurity of the night compared with that of the tomb?

The four soldiers then set to work. They broke the ice with their hammers, cut it with their axes, and raised the blocks with the lever. All at once they started back; the ice was broken; the water was rising.

"Come down," the Governor said to the old man. The order was useless, for he had already done so. Kneeling on the ice he was praying fervently.

The Governor gave an order in a low tone to the soldiers, then he came back to my side; for I had not left the sledge. In a minute the prisoner rose.

The four soldiers rushed upon him.

I turned my eyes away, but though I did not see, I heard the noise of a body hurled into the abyss. In spite of myself, I turned around. The old man had disappeared. I forgot that I had no right to give orders, but shouted to the driver, "Away! away!"

"Stop!" cried the Governor. The sledge which had already moved forward, stopped again.

"All is not finished," the Governor said to me in French.

"What have we to do?" I asked.

"Wait!" he replied.

We waited half an hour.

"The ice has set," said one of the soldiers.

"Art thou sure?"

He struck the spot where the hole had so lately yawned; the water had become solid again.

"We can go," said the Governor.

The horses started at a full gallop, and in less than ten minutes we reached the fortress.

☞No man ever did a purposed injury to another, without doing a greater to himself.

☞There lies in all wrong, a germ of retribution, that will punish the wrong-doer sooner or later.

☞But four revolutionary pensioners are living; Lemuel Look, born in Connecticut, September 10, 1755; Samuel Downing, born in New York, November 21, 1761; James Barham, birth-place unknown, May, 1764; Wm. Hutchings, born in Maine, 1764.

TIME.—A great many of us are constantly complaining and growling about the shortness of time, and yet have a great deal more than we know how to dispose of; for the time that is given us is either spent in doing nothing at all, in doing nothing worthy of estimation, or in doing what we should not do.

Philip A. Kline.

We gather from his correspondence the following facts relative to the arrest, trial and imprisonment and death of the excellent young man whose name heads this article.

He was a resident of Montour county, in a District in which several supplementary drafts had been made, and from which the drafted men generally fled. He having a wife and two young children dependent upon him, remained at his business, and at last the fatal wheel turned his name to the light.

He was a christian and entertained conscientious scruples against fighting. He was drafted in the place of men who had kept out of the way and never reported, and he believed that those first drafted should be first sought. They were permitted to escape but he was arrested. He put in his plea at Troy, but was answered that he was "*no Quaker*," and the plea was treated contemptuously.

He was sent to Camp Curtin and after remaining there some time was finally brought before a general court martial, and then came the

Trial of Philip A. Kline.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56. Headquarters Dept Penn'a. Philadelphia, Pa., May 10th, '65.

Before a General Court Martial convened at Harrisburg, Pa. Feb. 23d, 1865, pursuant to special orders No. 44 dated February 22d, 1865, Headquarters Dep't. Pa. Philadelphia, and of which Captain N. H Rendlett, 16th Regt. V. R. C. is president were arraigned and tried--9th Philip Kline drafted man on the following charge and specification, charge desertion. Specification—In this that the said Philip Kline, was on the 8th day of Dec. 1865, drafted into the military service of the United States from the 8th sub district 13th district Pa., for one year according to due form of law, duly notified to report on the 16th day of Dec. 1864, but failed to report, was arrested on the 29th of June, 1865, examined by the Board of Enrollment, found fit for duty and held to service, to which charge and specification the accused Philip Kline, drafted man plead guilty—Finding, the Court after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced finds the accused Philip Kline, drafted man, as follows, of the specification,—guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE,

And the court does therefore sentence him, the said Philip Kline, drafted man, to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the commanding General may direct, for the period of one year, with the loss of all pay and allowences now due or may become due during such time and then serve one year in the United States army. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, the prisoner will be sent under proper guard to Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, Pa. The commanding officer at Fort Mifflin is charged with the execution of this sentence. By command of

Maj. Gen. Cadwallader,

OFFICIAL,
(Signed) Albert Harper, A. A. General.

On the 17th of June writing to his Father under date at "Fort Mifflin;" he says:

If they wont release me, I can bear it to the end, for if I am to suffer because I don't believe in shedding blood I will bear it. I would rather take this penalty than to do in opposition to my feelings on the subject of war. Every one should act for himself and let others do the same. I judge no man, but God is the one to Judge.

I did not report when asked, but I think to be really guilty of desertion in the sense of the word I am not, for I never ran off, or hid from an arrest, nor resisted in any way. I am more and more convinced that war is wicked, since I am about military scenes. O, that people would learn war no more, but learn to love one another. A week later and he writes as follows:

FORT MIFFLIN, June 25th, 1865.

Dear Father, I take the opportunity to let you know that I am very poorly. I can't hardly speak, I am in the hospital and want to know if you have done anything for me to try to get me out, and I would like to have some of you to come down to see me, for I am very low. I can't stand it much longer, if I don't get better soon; but, I hope that these few lines will find you all well. I want you to do something for me as soon as you can for I can't stand it much longer in this place.

P. A. KLINE.

And then comes the mournful intelligence of his decease.

FORT MIFFLIN, July 4th, 1865,

Mr. Samuel Kline, Dear Sir:—I write you a few lines to let you know that your son Philip A. Kline is dead. He died this evening about half past seven o'clock with the Diarrhea. I think he is in a better world than this. He prayed till the last for himself and family.

ABIJAH HESS.

It was after the war was over—the rebellion ended, peace returning, this man was tried, convicted, sentenced and punished to the death. He died in peace.—But his blood cries from the ground. His orphaned children, his widowed wife, the bereaved family, they mourn and weep; but they rely upon an Almighty Helper and Deliverer, for "Vengeance is mine and I will repay, saith the Lord."

THE NEGROES SOUTH.—The radical Gov. Coney, of Maine, in a letter, has the following to say about the Southern blacks:

"Among them the marital and parental relations, as a legal condition, have been utterly ignored, and the race condemned to the level of brutes, presenting a spectacle of abhorrent indecency which, had it been the only reproach of the institution of slavery, was enough to call down upon it the execration of mankind."

Granting that this may be a good argument against slavery, is it not an equally potent one against entrusting the ballotbox to the keeping of such degraded beings?

HOW THE SHODDY BROTH IS MIXED.—The New York *Tribune* discourses as follows about the incongruous admixture of radicalism, shoddy, and all the other odds and ends of the "loyal" party in Pennsylvania:

"The contest is very animated over the Philadelphia appointments. There are three slates before the President—the congressional slate, and the Cameron-Forney slate. The Congressmen of the city profess the right to control the Federal appointments, and urge Morton McMichael for Collector, Wm. A. Kern for Postmaster, A. B. Slonaker for Surveyor, James Pollock, for director of the Mint, and Charles Gibbon for District Attorney. The Radical slate is headed by Thos. Webster as Collector, John Gilbert Brown of the *Press*, for Postmaster, E. M. Davis, for Surveyor, George I. Ritchie for District Attorney, and J. Barclay Harding for Director of the Mint. The Cameron-Forney slate would gladly retain Thomas for Collector, and Walborn as Postmaster. Cameron wants B. Brewster as District Attorney, while Forney wants Dan'l Dougherty, the eloquent young Irish orator, for that office, and Brown for Postmaster. Col. Fitzgerald was urged by leading merchants for the Collectorship, but has withdrawn positively in favor of Thomas, and is mentioned as the Union nominee for Governor. M'Clure and Curtin have scattered their preferences over the slates, and are more anxious about the coming election for Senator in place of Cowan, and the Governor also. The friends of Forney hold him in reseve for the Senate. Judge Kelly is in high favor with the Radicals as candidate for Senator, while Forney will be supported by the War Democrats and Douglas men. Curtin, it is reported, will go abroad, and M'Clure run as his candidate for Governor. Pennsylvania is hard to understand in a political way, and never more mixed up than now."

Aye, that's it —"hard to understand," and "never more mixed up than now." There is where the shoddy "party of grand moral ideas" is now, as seen by its national organ. Mixed —mixed—mixed; and, the *Tribune* might have added, lost—lost—lost; for that is the finality to which the mixture is fast drifting.—*Patriot & Union.*

STICKING TO ONE'S RIGHTS.—Old stories very often have a forcible application, to present times. The following anecdote we met with lately in an exchange:

"How is it John, that you bring the wagon home in such a condition?"

'I broke it driving over a stump.'

'Where?'

'Back in the woods, half a mile or thereabouts.'

'But why did you run against the stump?' Couldn't you see how to drive straight?'

'I did drive straight, and that is the very reason that I drove over it. The stump was directly in the middle of the road.'

'Why, then, did you not go round it.'

'Because, sir, the stump had no right in the middle of the road, and I had a right in it.'

'True, John, the stump ought not to be in the road, but I wonder that you were so foolish as not to consider that it was there, and that it was stronger than your wagon.'

'Why, father, do you think that I am always going to yield my rights? Not I—I am determined to stick up to them come what will.'

'But what is the use, John, of standing up to rights, when you get greater wrong by so doing?'

'I shall stand up for them at all hazards.

'Well, John, all I have to say is this—hereafter you must furnish your own wagon.'

PICTURE OF THE RED SEA.—Hogarth was once applied to by a certain nobleman, to paint on his staircase, a representation of the destruction of Pharoah's host in the Red Sea. In attempting to fix upon the price, Hogarth became acquainted with the miserly conduct of his patron, who was unwilling to give more than half the real value of the picture. At last, out of patience, he agreed to his terms. In two or three days the picture was ready.

The nobleman, surprised at such expedition, immediately called to examine it, and found the space painted all over red.

'Zounds!' said the purchaser, 'what have you here? I ordered a scene of the Red Sea.'

'The Red Sea you have,' said the painter.

'But where are the Israelites?

'They have all gone over.'

'And where are the Egyptians?

'They are all drowned.'

The miser's confusion could only be equaled by the haste with which he paid the bill.

The biter was bitten.

PAT AND HIS PIG.—A rollicking Hibernian of the light division in the Peninsula, was trudging along the road with a pig tied to a string behind him, when, as bad luck would have it, he was overtaken by Gen. Canford.—The salutation, as may be supposed, was not the most cordial.

"Where did you steal that pig, you plundering rascal?"

"What pig, Gineral?" exclaimed Paddy turning around with the most innocent surprise.

"Why, that pig you have behind you, you villain."

"Well, thin, I protest, Gineral," rejoined Paddy, nothing abashed, and turning round to his four-footed companion, as if he had never seen him before, "it is a scandalous shame to think how riddy folks are to take a honist boy's character. Some bla'guard wantin' to get me into trouble, has tied that baste to me cartouch box."

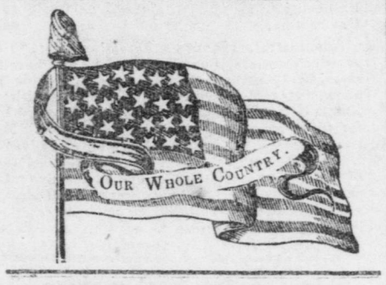
The general smiled and rode on.

☞"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father; "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you sonny?" "I guess so, daddy, 'cause teacher said yesterday I was a young blockhead!"

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : : AUGUST 4, 1865.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Borough.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. G. EICHOLTZ, S. Woodberry.

TREASURER,
GEORGE MARDORFF, Bedford Bor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
P. DONAHOE, Southampton.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
I. KENSINGER, Liberty.

COMMISSIONER,
M. S. RITCHEY, Snake Spring.

POOR DIRECTOR, 3 years,
D. R. ANDERSON, C. Valley.

POOR DIRECTOR, 2 years,
SAMUEL BECKLEY, St. Clair.

AUDITOR,
JAMES MATTINGLY, Londonderry.

CORONER,
JOHN FILLER, E. Providence.

THE BALL OPENED!

Rally for the White Man's Government!

Gazette for the Campaign!

The BEDFORD GAZETTE, in favor of A Restored Union, "Freedom of Thought and Opinion," Free Speech, Free Press, the Personal Rights of Freemen, Law and Order, Justice to the Soldiers of the Country, Economy, Retrenchment and Reform in every department of the Government; in opposition to Executive Usurpation, Federal Centralization, Negro Suffrage, Negro Legislation, Social and Political Equality of the Races, intermeddling with the Rights of the States, the placing of the black soldier above the White Heroes of the War, and all the other heresies of Radical Fanatics, will be published during the Campaign, at the low rate of

Fifty Cents, in Advance.

Send in your names. Every man who takes an interest in the political affairs of the country, should take a newspaper. Let every Democrat constitute himself a committee to obtain subscribers for the Campaign Gazette. The prospects of the Democracy are flattering, and it only remains for them to work to make their triumph overwhelming. The dissemination of political truth, is one of the most efficient means for the accomplishment of Democratic success. To this end, therefore, let every Democrat bend his exertions. The whole people have momentous interests at stake. The issue, *Shall we have a mongrel government and become a mixed race*, is being pushed upon us by New England agitators and already there are leading "Republicans" in our midst who take the affirmative of this question. We must meet this issue and we must triumph. Rally, then, for the White Man's Government!

Change in Proprietorship.

We beg to announce to our readers that Mr. GEORGE H. MENGEL, late of Chambersburg, and formerly connected with the *Valley Spirit*, has purchased from us the one-half interest in the good-will, presses, types, &c., appertaining to this office, and has become a partner with us in the publication of the GAZETTE. The new arrangement dates from August 1. The paper will remain, as formerly, under our editorship. We can commend Mr. Mengel as one of the best practical printers in the State, as a gentleman in the true sense of the word, and as a Democrat in whom there is no guile. So soon as Mr. Mengel can be with us, (which will be about a month hence,) the GAZETTE will appear in an entire new dress and in an enlarged form. It is our purpose to purchase a Power Press, and, in short, to make our office the most complete printing establishment in this portion of Pennsylvania. To do this will cost us several thousand dollars, and we are, therefore, compelled to call upon all our friends who are indebted to us, to *pay up*. Let every one who is in arrears attend at once to the settlement of his account, and we will be enabled to go ahead with our improvements without difficulty. We hope, also, that those who desire the GAZETTE at $2.00 for the year just commenced (the advance rate) will pay, at farthest, by September Court. There is no reason why 1500 of the 2700 Democratic voters in Bedford county, should not be able and willing to pay $2.00 in advance for one year's issue of their party organ. Let the proper interest be taken in the matter by our friends in the different districts, and this result can be secured; and whenever 1500 copies of the BEDFORD GAZETTE are taken within the limits of this county, we will guaranty a standing Democratic majority, in a fair election, of 1,000. Come, friends, lend us a helping hand!

New Volume.

With this number we commence a new volume of the GAZETTE, and the ninth year of our editorial connection therewith. During the eight years of our editorship, we have experienced many and strange vicissitudes. We have seen those whom we supposed to be good and true become miserable apostates; we have seen those who opposed our political views, acknowledge their error and more than fill up the gaps in the ranks occasioned by the defection of the corrupt and treacherous; we have seen days of peace and calm and quiet happiness, and we have beheld the black clouds of civil dissension rolling their sulphurous canopy above us. Four years of tranquility emptied into our lap the fruits of a quiet pursuit of our vocation; four years of bloody war, have well nigh exhausted them. Still we emerge from the unhappy period through which our country has just passed, in good trim, fully prepared, and entirely willing, to continue the contest for Democratic principles. Notwithstanding the high price of every thing that we consume, which compelled us to increase the terms of the GAZETTE, our circulation has increased from 900, to upwards of 1200 copies, and is being augmented every day. For this generous patronage, we return to our subscribers our most sincere thanks, and hope that in the future, we will merit their support, as we have tried to deserve it in the past.

"The War a Failure."

Don't go into hysterics, friend Abolitionist, when you see the caption of this article! Preserve your equanimity and restrain your wrath until you read further! *We* don't say the "war is a failure." No, indeed! We know that it has not failed to do some things which, when it broke out, we predicted it would do. On the other hand, it is the radical men, the leaders, of your own party, who declare that the "war is a failure." Now, don't look amazed and incredulous. We can prove what we assert. We call our witness: *Wendell Phillips, step in the box!* What says this witness? Why, "It were better that the rebel armies had succeeded against Grant and Sherman, than that President Johnson should permit the states lately in revolt, to return to the Union without giving the negroes within their borders the right of suffrage." A cloud of witnesses, such as Salmon P. Chase, Horace Greely, Ben. F. Wade, John Sherman, can be brought upon the stand to prove our assertion. They all agree that unless the negroes of the South be given the right of suffrage, the war is a failure. What say the soldiers to this? The rebellion is crushed. There is no longer a single gun raised in opposition to the authority of the government. Yet, according to the radical leaders, the four years of blood through which we have passed, can bear no proper fruit, as matters now stand. How is this, moderate Republicans? Will you endorse such doctrine as this?

The Disregard of Law.

The recent killing affair in this place, was preceded and accompanied by an utter disregard of the laws under which we live, not merely by the combatants themselves, but by people who have heretofore been considered among the best citizens of our town and county. The only proper spirit shown at any time, after the first blows were struck by Reed and Crouse, was that exhibited by the friends of Reed, who, when Crouse was knocked down, took Reed away from his prostrate foe. From that time on there was a continual out-cry for revenge, on the part of the friends of Crouse, and instead of trying to prevent a further breach of the peace, they urged Crouse to fight again and offered to bet money that he could whip Reed. Thus they brought on the fight and riot of Saturday night, thus they induced Crouse to follow Reed and strike him with a stone, and thus they urged Crouse into the jaws of death. There are men in this town who used Jacob Crouse as their tool to break the law, and there is blood upon their hands to-day. There are women, too, who have unsexed themselves in endeavors to stir up riot, she-devils who would mix poison, (if they thought they could do it safely) with the sacramental wine administered to their fellow church members. These people seem to forget that they are amenable to the laws.—Nay, they have lost all respect for officers of the law. When the Sheriff and Constable commanded the peace on Saturday night last, they cried out "Away with you! Let them fight!" After the killing on Tuesday, men who but lately stood with Reed around the sacramental board, elders in the church, headed a mob, crying, "We will have revenge!" "Hang the murderer!" and all this after Reed had surrendered himself to the proper authority. These are facts and can be proved in a court of justice. We refer to them in sorrow, not in anger—in sorrow, because those who should strive to quell disturbance, seem to think it their duty to promote it; not in anger, because we do sincerely desire to draw the attention of men of all ways of thinking, to the necessity of putting down, by the force of public opinion and legal proceeding, the fomenters of strife in our midst. No matter who they be—lawyers, editors, preachers—let them be taught that they must respect the laws of the land, and that the peace and safety of the community cannot be sacrificed to their partizan feelings, their local feuds, or the gratification of their personal malignity.

JUDGE THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Philadelphia, has ordered the release of Cozzens, and delivered the opinion that the right of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is only given to him by Congress during the continuance of war.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

IT IS reported that General Lee is at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls.

THE rebel Brigadier General W. H. F. Lee has applied for pardon.

IN Kentucky, on Thursday last, some six or seven candidates for the Legislature were arrested by order of General Palmer.

IT is reported that young Surratt has been captured and is on his way to Washington.

THE military occupation of the Eastern Shore of Virginia is about to be discontinued.

THE efforts to raise the frigate Congress, sunk in Hampton Roads, have been unsuccessful, but it is thought she will float in a few days.

Two hundred pardons were granted during last week. From one to two hundred petitions are received daily by the Attorney General.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Illinois, and John Cochrane, of New York, have had protracted interviews with the President.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, on Friday evening, at Washington, spoke in opposition to negro suffrage.

DUFF GREEN, of Georgia, and Dill, ex-editor and publisher of the Memphis *Appeal*, have been pardoned.

THE rebel General Dick Taylor has requested to be allowed an interview with Jefferson Davis.

THE race between the Yale and Harvard boat clubs have come off. Yale was the victor.

A FENIAN orator styles the Orangemen British Thugs.

A SOUTHERN paper says the sun this summer has as little mercy as a radical.

THE New York *Sun* charges a member of the Cabinet with favoring the recognition of Maximilian.

LADIES patronize the faro banks at Saratoga, this summer. It is the latest sweet style from Parry.

GOV. PIERPONT estimates that ten thousand Virginians are entitled to pardon under President Lincoln's Proclamation.

THE Bridgeport *Standard* fears that the Democrats are "winding their coils around President Johnson."

EUROPE has two pestilences to balance our civil war. The Russian plague, which is declining, and the cholera, which is making sad havoc in Turkey and Arabia.

THE rebel Gen. Shelby and his men were not allowed to enter Mexico with arms. They therefore sold their cannon and small arms to the Liberals at Piedras Negras for eleven thousand dollars.

THE degree of L. L. D., was conferred on Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton and Charles O'Conor, by Union College, Schenectady, at the commencement this week.

THE wheat crops have been badly injured by the late rains in portions of Indiana and Illinois. In Wisconsin and Iowa the barley crop is much damaged.

LARGE numbers of negroes are dying in the vicinity of Macon, Ga. They are destitute of the necessaries of life. So much for the blessings of emancipation.

THE black elephant is eating his own head off, and the Abolitionists want to sell him or give him away. Who wants the elephant? Don't all speak at once!

BARNUM, the showman, has given notice that he will, in six months, erect a building and collect curiosities to equal, if not surpass, those destroyed by the late fire in New York.

MAXIMILIAN of Mexico, is getting into trouble in every direction. Late European advices state that a private telegram received at Paris announces his excommunication by the Pope.

IN an abolition Fourth of July procession at Salem, Massachusetts, were a white girl and a negro man seated side by side in a carriage, labelled—"The Past, Present, and Future."—Hope that "future" will stay in Massachusetts awhile yet.

THE war is over, and, it seems to us, with it partizan bitterness and all the rancor and malignity which were its concomitants, should also cease. Political parties can exist without personal abuse or violence.

THE Fourth of July division has, at last, culminated in blood. The same spirit which refused to affiliate with Democrats on that occasion, urged Crouse to an attack which resulted in his death.

FOR a correct account of the affray on Tuesday last, which resulted in the death of Jacob Crouse, see next page. There are all kinds of sensation rumors in regard to it. Believe none of them. We are informed that prosecutions for perjury will be instituted against some of the witnesses before the inquest, as it is alleged there has been false swearing before that tribunal.

WE cannot degrade ourselves to the level of the *Inquirer* falsifiers, by stooping to notice every *canard* they invent. Falsehood, with them, answers a better purpose than the truth, and, therefore they resort to it.

PETER KERN, a soldier of the Mexican war, one who served in the regular army thirteen years, and three years and a half in the Union army during the late war, writes us to denounce the editors of the *Inquirer* as traducers of the fair fame of himself and the other brave soldiers who participated in celebrating the Fourth on Mann's Hill. Mr. Kern can be found at Lyons' Tan-yard in Bedford tp., where the *Inquirer* slanderers are requested to call, if they are not too cowardly to resent the lie given them by a soldier.

THE SUN and the GAZETTE, Baltimore, Md., are two of our most valued exchanges. We are truly glad that the cloud of military despotism which so long obscured the light of the *Sun*, seems at last to have dissolved.

Provost Marshal Shot.

BEDFORD, PA., Aug. 1.—Jacob Crouse, late deputy provost martial of Bedford county, was shot dead in the street to-day, by John P. Reed, a lately returned Canadian refugee. His brother, Mengel Reed, who has been in the rebel army, was also engaged in the affray. They have been arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails in consequence of the affair.

The above is a telegram to the Associated Press. It is due to truth to say that John P. Reed, Jr., was not a Canadian refugee. He went to Toronto to study law, and for no other purpose. When he went there he was a free man. Neither the Government nor any private individual had made any claims upon him from which he found it necessary to flee; and when drafted, *long after he became a student at Toronto*, he put in a substitute and received an honorable discharge from Capt. Eyster. His brother Mengel was captured at McConnellsburg, by the rebels, and recaptured by the Union troops near Gettysburg, a few days after. Neither of them were arrested, bnt placed themselves in the hands of the Sheriff. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth

The Election in Richmond.

The Preference Given to Ex-Confederates --Names of the Officers Elected--Their Character, &c., &c.

[*Correspondence N. Y. World.*]

RICHMOND, Va., July 25.—The election, to which all eyes in the North are anxiously turned, is over, and I am glad to be able to record that it was one of the most peaceable and well conducted that I ever witnessed. Whether this were owing to the admirable precaution of keeping all the drinking-saloons closed, or to the fact, pretty widely circulated, that the military authorities were on the *qui vive* for the quelling of any symptom of disturbance, certain it is that a more orderly election never took place.

The statistical results are as follows:

FOR MAYOR.

The total number of votes cast were:

	Votes.	Maj.
William Taylor,	921	
N. A. Sturdivant,	1,535	614

CLERK OF HUSTINGS COURT.

Robert Howard,	1,041	
George L. Christian,	1,477	436

SHERIFF.

Henry K. Ellison,	990	
John W. Wright,	1,322	323

ATTORNEY OF CIRCUIT COURT.

Lyttleton Tazewell	772	
Marmmadeke Johnson	1,668	896

William H. Lyons has been elected judge of the Hustings Court without opposition.

R. T. Daniel, attorney of Hustings Court, was also elected without opposition.

One significant feature has, unquestionably, been developed in the rusult of this election, and that is, the manifest preference given throughout to candidates who had been in the army of the Confederacy. I do not wish by this statement to impugn any one's present loyalty, but, judging by the best light I have been able to obtain, there seems to be no question that this is a manifest expression of feeling among the people. Several "old line-whigs," which is, I believe, here understood to mean "Union," were elected without opposition, having most of them faithfully discharged for many years the duties to which they have been re-elected. Among these are Thomas H. Dudley, sergeant; Julius A. Hobson, collector; Dabney M. Miller, assessor; Charles Campbell, superintendant of gas works; James L. Davis, superintendant of water works.

But when there was anything like competition the feature I have mentioned was quite noticeable. In the case of the mayoralty, it cannot be denied that the fact of Mr. Sturdevant having been in the army very largely increased his popularity and insured his election. Both he and his opponent, Mr. Taylor, are gentlemen of unblemished character, but the leading power of the one was that he could boast of having been always steadfastly for the Union; the other that he had devoted his best energies toward sustaining the cause of the Confederacy. Mr. Taylor, besides, had been an alderman, and was considered, by his experience, admirably adapted to the office of mayor. His opponent, on the contrary, though a lawyer of unquestioned ability, has not had that kind of practical experience. He once, indeed, ran for mayor, and got a very small number of votes.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The Conspirators Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin at Hilton Head en route for the Dry Tortugas.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The steamer Chase has arrived from Savannah with advices to the 27th.

The conspirators Mudd, Spangler, Arnold and O'Laughlin arrived at Hilton Head on the 20th, bound to the Dry Tortugas.

The Savannah *Herald's* correspondent details the incidents of a tour through Georgia and Florida. At each place visited, he found the people have suffered much from the war, and there was little evidence on their part of efforts at making repairs upon their much damaged and badly battered towns. People were scarce and money more so. Darien is a mass of ruins. At Brunswick there is no business doing, and only a few soldiers and croakers from the backwoods, and lolling negroes on the street. The same was the case at St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Picolate and Pulaski, but the interior of Florida is much less injured than pieces on the sea coast, and, it is said, there is much more bacon, molasses, sugar, &c., in the State than for a number of years. The people generally are cheerful and appear satisfied with the new state of affairs.

THE FEELING OF THE SOLDIERS.—The Ohio *Democrat* says: "We have conversed with quite a number of soldiers since their return, and they ridicule the idea of a soldier voting for the Negro Equality doctrine of the Republican party in Ohio. There are other reasons for this supposition, and foremost among them is the fact that Gen. Sherman is opposed to conferring suffrage on the negroes. This will have its influence among the men, especially with those who served under that gallant officer. We think therefore, looking over the whole ground, that when the Abolitionists calculate on the votes of the returned soldiers to help them elect their Negro Equality ticket, they are counting chickens that will never be hatched."

MEXICO!

SANTA ANNA REDIVIVUS!

His Proclamation To the Mexicans!

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, well deserving citizen of the country, and General of Division of the National Armies of Mexico, to his countrymen:—

MEXICANS! He who has always addressed you on solemn occasions, whether to explain to you his political conduct, or to give you advice, or to offer you his sword, is the same who now claims from you the greatest calmness and attention, in order that you may listen to him once more. I speak to you from the heart. I have never deceived you because truth has always been my rule.

The respect which in all times and under all circumstances I have paid the majority of the people, imposes upon me the duty to impress upon you that which you have already read in my manifesto, issued at Vera Cruz on the 27th of February 1864.

I adhered to the system of government which appeared to be proclaimed by a considerable majority in obedience to the principles which I professed based upon submission to the National will, under the conviction that the Mexicans were those who, exercising their civil omnipotence, had given themselves new institutions, and were trying to find the way to conciliate order with liberty. But what a painful error! From this hospitable island I contemplate with increasing indignation the scaffold which the tyranny of an usurping people are raising in our beloved country to stain it with the blood of our brothers, and for the destruction of our people.

From this island I have contemplated also, with pride, your struggle for life with the invaders of your country, the soldiers called forth by the intervention, and the trumpet of the free has made my heart palpitate with joy, as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our firesides and our outraged rights. The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the Republic denied them have been disappointed; the National dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; the sanctuary draped in mourning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination. War to the invaders! Liberty or death should be the cry of every generous bosom in which honor has her home, independence her altar, and liberty her rites.

We thought that the Archduke Maximillian, of Austria, would restore to us our peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished it in an incredible manner: that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which in so short a time he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguined Mexico; that, in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President Juarez in all that related to reform, at the same time that he persecutes him and gives him war to the knife.

European adventurers formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence once the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence.

Liberals and conservatives, forget our fratricidal contentions and advance to the rescue! Let us unite together against the common enemy! One banner covers us, the flag of liberty. One thought alone animates us, that of war and death to the invaders who destroy our towns and cities, and behead our brothers. Eternal execration to the tyrants of our country!

Compatriots! if, on reading my manifesto of last year your attention should be arrested by the expression that "the last word of my conscience and of my convictions is constitutional monarchy," remember that I also said on the same occasion, "I am not an enemy of democracy, but of its excesses," and above all do not forget that it was the founder of the Republic. A people is free whatever be their form of Government, when the head of the nation forgets that he is human. Let him remember only that he is the organ of the law. This, my belief, was also yours, when the Republic was changed to an empire.

But we have been mistaken. The Prince whom you chose is not the organ of the law, but the usurper of our rights. He is not the defender of national independence, for if he were he would not cede Sonora. He is not the sovereign of the nation, but the humble vassal of a foreign potentate.

In order to inspire greater confidence in the new form of government which you have just adopted, and to carry to the throne for your benefit the advice of experience, I went to Vera Cruz to meet the proclaimed Emperor, disposed to give him without reserve all my support; but his arbitrariness and discourtesy closed the doors of my country upon me. The decree of my expulsion was written in a language which our forefathers did not speak.

I owe you an explanation. The public journals of the capital published my recognition of the French intervention. This act of mine did not originate from my own will, but was imposed upon me by the force of circumstances.

Scarcely did the steamer that conducted me, anchor in the port ere a French commander presented himself before me on board of the vessel, as the Chief Superior of Vera Cruz, made known to me that I would not be allowed to land, but, on the contrary, he should oblige me to return in the same vessel if I did not immediately comply with the conditions which he presented to me, written in French. These conditions required me to recognize the intervention and the monarch elect, and not to address the people.

Such great insolence could only excite my indignation. But the sufferings of my wife, caused by the painful journey by the sea, and the advice of some friends who came to meet me, inclined me to subscribe to these conditions, which, however, did not liberate me from the annoyances to which I was exposed.

All this proves that the intervention could not be supported without mistrust of the presence of the soldier who has always defended with energy the rights of his country, humbling on various occasions the flag of the haughty potentates, and making there so-called invincible legions bow under the yoke of democracy.

My friends, in addressing you to-day, I am only inspired with the desire for your happiness and the glory of Mexico. No unworthy sentiments dictate my words. I have shed some drops of my blood in your defense, and I would shed it all, were it necessary, fighting in your armies, if not as your chief, then as a private soldier. In the meantime, while circumstances prevent me from joining your ranks, I wish you to know the sentiments with which I am animated.

Compatriots! on the memorable second of December, 1822, I adopted as my motto these words—"Down with the Empire! Live the Republic!" [Abajo el Imperio! Viva la Republica!"] And now, from the foreign soil upon which I am exiled, I repeat that motto with the same enthusiasm.

A. L. DE STA. ANNA.

St. Thomas, July 8, 1865.

Anniversary of the Burning of Chambersburg.

Last Sunday was the anniversary of the burning of Chambersburg, by a rebel force under Gen. McCausland, sent thither for that purpose by Gen. Early, in retaliation, as he alleged in his order, for houses destroyed by Gen. Hunter in the valley of Virginia. We find the following satirical proposition to celebrate the day, in the Franklin *Repository*, of last week:

Next Sunday will be the anniversary of the burning of Chambersburg, and the day will be observed with appropriate ceremonies. The people from the surrounding country and adjoining counties are respectfully invited to participate. It is unfortunate that the day comes on Sunday as it prevents the display of fireworks which otherwise would accompany the celebration. The programme is as follows:

At 3 A. M. All the bells of the town will be rung; all the hotel gongs will be sounded, and triangles beaten to rouse the women and children. The men will be expected to be up. To secure concert of action, the wakening committee will not go to bed the night before. The ale houses will all be open.

At 5 A. M. A hurried breakfast will be standing, wherever it can be had, and the children be set to crying.

At 7 A. M. The procession will be started from the Public Square (by the firing of a cannon about a mile and a half west of Chambersburg) in the following order:

1st. Band, in undress uniform, playing "The Sterm Gallop," with an unusual number of Da Capos.

2d. A minister on horseback, with saddlebags filled with half-burned sermons. A lawyer carrying a copy of *coke* on Littleton. A doctor with a bottle shaped like a piece of putty thrown against a rough stone wall, taken from his own cellar after the fire.

3d. Effigies of Greeley, Gilmor and Bennett, and a half starved New York pickpocket, in U. S. uniform paired with an Adams county farmer, hanging in twos from lofty Ts.

4th. Thirty-four young ladies, without bonnets, barefoot, hair dishevelled, each one leading by the hands a little black boy and white girl.

5th. Nine colored men in sky blue silk roundabouts, covered with silver stars, and pants made of alternate strips of white and red silk, each accompanied by a little colored girl and white boy.

6th. A little white boy with a toy wheelbarrow, containing the relics of his mother's entire wardrobe; and a little girl with a front-door key of her father's house *that was*.

7th. Six wagon loads of brickbats and one six-horse team of crockery souvenirs.

8th. A dray load of piano wires, out of the ruins, topped by a silver pitcher containing the reward for "Smith."

9th. Thirteen old ladies, with baskets and bundles on their arms and backs; and as many old gentlemen staggering under heavy trunks and chests.

10th. The Friendship and Protection dressed in black, following the remains of the Hope, with the following appropriate motto on their banner: "Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell."

11th. Twelve ladies dressed in black bombazine, with black caps and a black flag—composing the jury that has been empanneled for the past year to try McCausland.

12th. Thirteen little girls selling Photographs of the Pennsylvania Legislature, to defray the expenses of the anniversary solemnization. Their flag will be ornamented in beautiful worsted work with,

"Millions for defence—
Not one cent for losses!"

13th. A miscellaneous crowd of sufferers, little sufferers and big sufferers, young sufferers and old sufferers, white sufferers and black sufferers, all kinds of sufferers, in every stage of sweat, dirt and suffering—all with the same expression of acute suffering upon every countenance—will follow higgledy piggledy, headed by a young lady in an old borrowed sunbonnet.

14th. The noble hearted brave boys who have periled life and limb for their country, having just returned, will march behind and gaze around upon the ruin and desolation of *their share* in their preserved country.

15th. Officers of the day—comprising the "prominent citizens."

The procession will proceed to the Associate Reformed Church to hear a discourse preached by the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Richmond, from the text,

"Old things have passed away."

When (after marching till noon) the rear of the column reaches the corner of 2d and King streets, extending towards Greencastle, (this arrangement will have the advantage of placing the officers in front, when they wheel,) word will be given by the Chief Marshal 'Rebs!' upon which each one will rush with all imaginable speed to the depot, where a train will be waiting to *make believe* to carry them to Harrisburg. After the filling of the cars, the multitude will quietly disperse, to reassemble one year from date to commemorate anew the day so peculiarly eventful in Chambersburg annals.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the day will be hot, dry and dusty, to give full effect to the arrangements.

N. B.—We would advise visitors from neighboring States to bring their own water with them, as the pumps and well buckets will be chained, and the spring guarded, to prevent strangers from procuring a drink of water for less than 50 cents a glass. Ale, however, will be sold at the usual price of from 5 to 10 cents a small glass.

P. S.—No one will be permitted to take part in the ceremonies unless he or she may have lost something on July 30th, 1864. Loss of temper alone will not be considered a sufficient qualification.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

BEDFORD, AUGUST 4, 1865.

SAD TRAGEDY! ONE MAN KILLS ANOTHER IN A STREET FIGHT!—On Tuesday morning last, our usually quiet town was thrown into a state of intense excitement, by the shooting of Jacob Crouse by J. P. Reed, Jr., both of this place. We will try to narrate the circumstances under which this unfortunate affray took place, as accurately as we can gather them from those who were witnesses of the occurrence. Mengel Reed, a student of medicine in Philadelphia, and a brother of J. P. Reed, Jr., has been staying at his father's house for some days on a visit. Whilst Mengel was sitting in front of his father's house and frequently when walking with ladies on the street, Crouse would call him "rebel," "traitor," and accost him in this wise, "How are you, Johnny?" "How are you, Reb?" This was borne silently by Mengel until last Saturday, when sitting in front of his father's office, Crouse, passing him, said, "*How are you, Johnny?*" Mengel replied that he would cane him, if he would continue to insult him. J. P. Reed, Jr., hearing the altercation between his brother and Crouse, stepped between them and asked what was the matter.—Mengel replied, "This creature has insulted me again." J. P. asked Crouse, "Did you?" The latter replied "Yes, I did!" and came menacingly toward J. P., who struck him and knocked him down.—Crouse, being a powerful man, rallied, when he was again knocked down by Reed. At this juncture, the peace officers interfered and the parties were separated. On Saturday night, as Schell W. Reed, a brother of Mengel and J. P. Reed, Jr., was going from his uncle Jacob Reed's house towards his father's, Crouse leaped upon him, struck him to the ground and was beating him terribly, when J. P. Reed, Jr., came to the rescue and knocked Crouse down several times. At this crisis a large crowd had gathered in the street, and for a few minutes there seemed to be imminent danger of a riot.—Through the exertions, however, of the constables and Capt. Adams, of the 187th, order was restored. Thus matters stood until Tuesday morning, when J. P. Reed, Jr., and Jacob Crouse met on the street. Crouse said something to Reed, and the latter told him he wanted to have nothing more to do with him, at the same time turning to walk away. As Reed turned, Crouse struck him with a stone nearly felling him, and was in the act of striking him with another stone, when Reed fired upon him, killing him almost instantly. This is a sad, sad affair, and we hope may be the last of the kind it shall ever be our painful duty to record. Mr. Reed gave himself up to the authorities and was placed in the county prison. We hope our readers will not make up, or express, any opinion in regard to this case, in view of the fact that some of them may be called to sit upon it as jurors. Reserve your opinions until you hear the testimony in court.

P. S. An effort has been made by the counsel for the prosecution, to prove a conspiracy for the killing of Crouse, which has utterly failed. No one was committed except the three Reed boys. The physician of J. P. Reed, Jr., says he is hurt badly by the blow received from the stone in Crouse's hands, and that if he had been struck a few inches higher he would have been killed.

AN INCIDENT OF THE FOURTH AT BLACK SNAKE HOLLOW.—The following "good 'un" on the reader of the Declaration of Independence, at the late Abolition celebration in Defibaugh's woods, came to our ears a few days ago: Back some distance from the speakers' stand, stood a fellow whose knowing looks indicated plainly that he knew "what's what," and that what he didn't know wasn't worth one's while to learn. With his hat cocked on one side of his head and both his hands in his pantaloons pockets, he listened with great attention to the reading of the immortal Declaration, by the handsome and graceful youth selected to perform that duty. The first few sentences caused him to grin, but as the reading proceeded, the ghastly smile vanished from his lips, and his countenance gradually elongated until he looked somewhat like the man who was supposed to have struck William Patterson. Directly the reader came to those immortal sentences in which the Declaration sets forth its indictment of George the Third:

"He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

"He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

"For imposing taxes upon us without our consent.

"For transporting us beyond the seas to be tried for pretended offenses.

"For depriving us in many cases of the benefit of trial by jury."

The knowing Abolitionist could restrain his indignation no longer. "D—n that red-headed copperhead! I won't listen to any more of his stuff. You needn't tell me he has changed his politics.—I'll bet a hat he is praying inwardly that God may forgive him for voting for Abe Lincoln!" And off went our knowing blackie to solace himself in a private conversation with one of his colored brethren, swearing at the copperheads and threatening to demolish them with a toast as long as the Abolition procession.

MORE ABOUT THE "HOPEWELL" STRIKE.—A private letter recently received by a gentleman in this place, confirms the statement that the Hopewell Oil Company have struck a fifty barrel well. The oil obtained from this well is lubricating and worth five dollars more per barrel than the Oil Creek oil. The Clarion Democrat, of July 29, has the following in regard to this well: "Hopewell in luck.—We are reliably informed that a well on the land of the Hopewell Oil Company, on the Allegheny river, about 7 miles above Emlenton, at the depth of 300 feet, is now flowing oil at the rate of 50 barrels per day. The tubing was put down, and pumping commenced, when it immediately began to flow—throwing the oil over the derrick. The oil may not hold out at its present depth, but there is every prospect of it being a most valuable well. The Hopewell Company own a mile of river front where this fine well is situated, and from present indications it will prove one of the most valuable properties on the river. We congratulate the company, and also Capt. Fee—their energetic superintendent—on their good fortune. We are sorry we do not own some stock in the Hopewell."

PRIVATE SOLDIERS.—We should like to mention individually, every private soldier of our acquaintance who did his duty in the army; but, the roll of honor is so large that we cannot do it at present. We know that whilst officers are complimented in the newspapers, privates who deserve favorable notice are generally overlooked. In this connection we feel constrained to refer to the return of our old friend J. Frank Cook, late of the 184th P. V., a good soldier and a true. Long may he flourish.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.—We are indebted to W. M. Pearson, Esq., for another installment of names for the Campaign Gazettes also, to Mr. Joseph D. Sleek and Samuel Beckley, Esq., of St. Clair township, and George W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison, for a similar favor. Keep the ball rolling, boys!

SOME TREES.—A correspondent hands us the following interesting description of some of the famous trees of California:

BEDFORD, August 1, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. James F. Deyarmin, one of our citizens, who has quite recently returned from California. As he is a practical and observing man, I was much interested in his details of his travels, and in the view of interesting specimens of the silver-bearing quartz, &c. But I desire to give you a few figures taken from his diary in relation to the great "Mammoth Grove" on Sierra Nevada mountain, Calaveras county, California, which he visited, and pronounces one of the wonders of the world. I have no doubt they will interest your many readers, as they did me. It appears this Grove is now owned by a Mr. Preggwell, and its value exceeds $1,000,000. It is largely visited by parties from all parts of the world.—The "Mother of the Forest" measures 327 feet in height, and 78 feet in circumference. Another tree called the "Miner's Cabin," for a number of miners dwell therein, measures 32 feet in diameter. The "Father of the Forest" reaches the enormous height of 450 feet. "Mother" and "Son" 412 and 410 feet, respectively; "Old Bachelor," 402 feet, "Siamese Twins," 326 feet; "Daniel Webster," 405; "Old Vermont," 578 feet; "Emperor of the State," 458 feet; "Uncle Tom's Cabin," 326 feet; (in this tree is actually a cabin in use;) "George Washington," 380 feet; "Beauty of the Forest," (so called from its beautiful proportions) 300 feet high. On the stump of one tree bored down is built a house in the centre of which is a ball room of 24 feet, and on the trunk lying by is a first class Ten Pin Alley. 140 feet in length has been sawed off, and being hollow, a carriage way is opened through it, so that visitors drive their two horse carriages comfortably.

Mr. Deyarmin, being a judge of timber, thinks this grove both tall and venerable, and so does your correspondent. R.

PIANOS THAT WILL LAST.—The Rev. Dr. E. S. Schneck, of Chambersburg, himself a man of decidedly musical taste and a good judge of instruments, says of Dunham's Pianos:

"I regard them the best, as well as regards fine tone as durability, within the range of my knowledge. I have known Mr. Dunham's Pianos for 27 years, and my opinion remains unchanged, that there is no better instrument in the market, and at so reasonable a price."

By calling on Dr. Schneck, either in person or by letter, further information can be obtained. He has kindly consented to order Pianos and see them safely delivered and put up. *All Pianos warranted for five years.*

CONCERTS.—Mr. R. A. McClure, who for some time past has been engaged in teaching vocal music in this place, gave concerts in the Union School House, on Friday and Saturday evenings last. The juveniles performed excellently. Indeed we were astonished at the correctness with which they sung their several parts. We believe Mr. McClure to be a good teacher of vocal music, and hope he may continue to be liberally sustained.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, as Mrs. Fred'k. Crawford and her sister went out to gather whortleberries, the horse they were driving took fright and ran away, throwing them out of the vehicle in which they were seated. Mrs. Crawford was seriously injured.

BASS.—Some of the piscatorial fraternity in this place, have procured a number of bass from the Potomac and placed them in the Juniata. This is a good notion and we hope it may be successful in practice.

Why Cameron Left the War Department.

We referred some days ago, to the recent portrait presentation to Cameron at Harrisburg, and the attempt on the part of Simon and his friends, to gull the public into the belief that the avowal of emancipation sentiments was the cause of his resigning the position of Secretary of War. We stated then, that this was a mere pretext to cover Cameron's being kicked out of the Cabinet, for shameless dishonesty and incompetence. This view of the case, we see, is endorsed by Col. A. K. McClure of Chambersburg, one of the best informed and most acute Republican politicians in Pennsylvania. In his paper—the *Repository*—the Colonel says:

"General Cameron withdrew from the War Department because, like Blair, Chase, Smith and Usher *he was politely requested to do so.* He was appointed, with Bates, Chase and Seward, because he had aspired to the Chicago nomination and was a competitor of Mr. Lincoln for that honor. So little did Mr. Lincoln know of public men who were prominent merely as *politicians* rather than as *statesmen*, that he did not know, two months after his election, that Mr. Cameron had been a Senator in Congress from 1846 to 1848, when Mr. Lincoln was a representative. He knew but little of public men, save those who won his heart or judgment by the eminence of their attainments in the national councils. He was seldom out of Illinois, and was without national fame until his memorable contest with Douglass in 1858. He appointed Mr. Cameron, therefore, because Pennsylvania had presented him for the Presidency, assuming that so great a state would award its highest honors to its most worthy citizen. The statement of the Chicago *Republican*, that Mr. Cameron voluntarily withdrew from the Cabinet because he would not consent to remain any longer with General McClellan at the head of the army, is purely gratuitous, and we hazard little in the assertion that he never made the statement or authorized its publication. That General McClellan and Mr. Cameron differed at times about appointments we do not doubt; but his portfolio was not surrendered for that reason. He withdrew simply because resistance to his administration has culminated in so imperious a demand upon the President from Congress, the monied men of the cities, and the country generally, that it had to be obeyed. The leading New York financiers demanded his removal or shattered government credit as the penalty for denying it, and a Republican Congress became decided in its hostility to his continuance in office—so much so that even after his retirement formally censured him by resolution for mal-administration; and he was ignorant of his own resignation until Secretary Chase called upon him with a letter from Mr. Lincoln, in which he was informed that he was no longer Secretary of War, but Minister to Russia. Of his successor he had no knoweldge until the nomination of Mr. Stanton was sent to the Senate, together with his own as foreign Minister; and his letter of resignation, afterwards published, to which the letter of President Lincoln seemed to be a reply, was written some days after Mr. Lincoln's letter had been delivered, and Mr. Cameron had retired from the Cabinet. The arrangement of the correspondence was an after thought, and one of Lincoln's many balms to the wounds he was so often compelled reluctantly to inflict."

Who are the Secessionists?

The people of several States of this Union, becoming dissatisfied with the manner in which the government was carried on, and believing that their constitutional rights had been disregarded, tried the experiment of setting up a separate and independent nationality for themselves. This the other States would not agree to, and after a contest which lasted four years the attempt failed. As soon as that fact was demonstrated, the defeated party at once submitted, all resistance to the authority of the nation ceased, and a general and sincere desire was manifested to resume those relations with the General Government which had been disturbed by secession and its attendant war.

The party in power clamored for the prosecution of the war as the only means of suppressing the hated doctrine of secession, and restoring the revolted States to their old allegiance under the Constitution. They denounced as secessionists and rebel sympathizers all who would not endorse every measure, no matter how hostile to the Constitution or unnecessary under the circumstances, which they declared was necessary to bring the revolted States once more into the Union. Now when the lately rebellious States desire to return, to obey the Constitution and the laws passed in accordance with the same, the radicals object. They say the States are to be treated as provinces, as colonies held by the military power of the nation, and that they should not be allowed to resume their old places in the confederacy of States.

Who are the secessionists now? By what other name can the radicals be called? So far as their action is concerned secession is to be perpetuated, to be made a fact as well as a theory. The teaching and practice of the radicals in opposition to the President's reorganization policy is a full endorsement of secession, a doctrine born in New England, which section has not failed to invoke its aid whenever it was deemed expedient. The only secessionists today are the radicals, and they should be so denominated by the people.—*Age.*

Terrible Tragedy.

Fatal Affray Between City Weighers and Gaugers—One of them Shot Through the Heart and Almost Instantly Killed—Arrest of the Alleged Murderer—The Deceased a Prominent Politician of Jersey City—Investigation Before Coroner Collin.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

About half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon a tragic affair, resulting in the almost instant death of a gentleman named Joseph Van Doren, occurred at the office of the latter, No. 40 Beaver street.

The event created the most intense excitement in that neighborhood, and, indeed all through the lower part of the city where the fact became known. From what could be learned concerning the tragic affair it appears that Mr. Van Doren was a city weigher and gauger, and did business at No. 40 Beaver street. He formerly had in his employ a gentleman named James F. Oram, now of the firm of Messrs Oram & Thomas, also city weighers and gaugers, whose place of business is at 61 Broad street. At the time indicated above Mr. Oram called at the office of his former employer, but for what purpose, or length of time he remained, does not definitely appear. It is certain, however, that before leaving, Mr. Van Doren was shot through the heart with a five barreled pistol, alleged to have been in the hand of Oram. After the weapon was discharged Oram was seen to run from the building and proceed down William street. He was pursued and arrested by Mr. Wm. H. Kirby, residing at No. 141 East Twenty-sixth street. In a moment afterwards officer Riley, of the First precinct, who was also in pursuit came up and took Oram in charge. The prisoner was taken to the station house, and on searching him a single-barrelled pistol, heavily loaded and capped, was found in his possession. The accused, in charge of officer Riley, went back to the scene of the tragedy, and there Mr. Van Doren was found lying dead on the floor, his head being on the first step of a flight of stairs and his feet under the hatchway. The blood was gushing from the ghastly wound in his breast, and there were indications on the floor of a struggle having taken place. On the floor near the deceased, was found a five-barreled pistol with two barrels discharged. The prisoner admitted that the revolver belonged to him. As to what the prisoner said in explanation immediately after his arrest, the accounts are somewhat conflicting. It is alleged that he told one man that he had an altercation with Mr. Van Doren, who committed a violent assault on him, whereupon he discharged the pistol in self-defence. In answer to questions propounded by others Mr. Oram denied all knowledge of the bloody deed. The prisoner was taken to the station house and locked up.

Letter from General Sherman to General Johnston.

The Richmond *Republic* of Friday publishes the following letter, never before published:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
RALEIGH, N. C., April 27, 1865.

General Johnson, Commanding Confederate Armies, etc., Greensboro':

GENERAL—I herewith enclose you copies of my Field Orders No. 65, which gave General Schofield full and ample powers to carry into effect our convention, and I hope, at your personal interview with General Schofield, you satisfied your mind of his ability and kind disposition towards the inhabitants of North Carolina.

In addition to the points made at our interview of yesterday, I have further instructed General Schofield—to facilitate, what you and I and all good men desire, the return to their homes of the officers and men composing your army—to let you have of his stores ten day's rations for twenty-five thousand men. We have abundance of provisions at Morehead City, and if you send trains here they may go down with our trains and return to Greensboro with the rations specified. Colonel Wright did intend to send his construction train up to-day, but did not get up his carpenters in time.

The train, with square timber and carpenters, will go up in the morning and I think by the morning of the 29th, your trains could run down on the road and fall in with ours on the 30th. I can hardly estimate how many animals fit for farm purposes will be "loaned" to the farmers, but enough, I hope, to insure a crop.

I can hardly commit myself how far commerce will be free, but I think the cotton still in the country and the crude turpentine will make money with which to procure supplies. General Schofield; in a few days, will be able to arrange all such matters.

I wish you would send the enclosed parcel for General Wilson, as it contains the Orders 65 and 66 and instructions of our convention.

Now that the war is over, I am willing to risk my person and reputation as heretofore to heal the wounds made by the past war; and I think my feelings is shared by the whole army. I also think a similar feeling actuates the mass of your army; but there are some unthinking young men who have no sense or experience, that, unless controlled, may embroil their neighbors. If we are forced to deal with them, it must be with severity; but I hope they will be managed by the people of the South.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
[Signed] WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Major General United States Army.
Official: Kimloch Falconer, A. A. G.

—DIED—

IMLER.—On the 23d ult., Emma Catharine, infant daughter of Adam Imler, of Bedford township, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

STAIR.—On the 25th ult., Mrs. Eliza Stair, wife of John Stair, and daughter of George Russell, of Bedford township, aged 24 years, 8 months and 11 days.

TATE.—On the morning of the 26th of July, in this borough, departed this life, after a brief illness, Mrs. Constance A. Tate, wife of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., and daughter of P. E. Freytet, in the 27th year of her age. A deep gloom has been cast over our community by the sudden, unexpected demise of this most amiable lady, who counted admiring friends in all who knew her; but the stroke has fallen with crushing weight on her beloved husband, and especially on her devoted, now desolate parents, who have lost, in her, their only daughter, their earthly all, whom they loved so tenderly, and on whose education they bestowed such extraordinary pains. Premature and untimely was her departure from amongst us, if we consider her youth, being in bloom of life, and the bright prospect of happiness, which seemed to await her in her young family of innocent, lovely children. But mature and timely was her exit from the stage of life, if we regard her many virtues which fitted her for heaven, whither she has gone to repose in the bosom of her father and her God. To all the filial virtues of the best of children towards the best of parents, she added all the religious graces of faith, hope and charity. Notwithstanding her delicate health and her cares for her increasing family, she was scrupulously careful in the performance of all her religious duties. She was conspicuous for her piety, and exemplary discharge of her obligations in the service of God. In her last sickness she was careful to secure all the ministrations of religion; with great faith and fervor she received all the sacraments and solemn rites of the Catholic Church, of which she was a bright ornament and consistent member. Her mission, though brief, on earth, was well fulfilled in her various relations as child, wife and mother. In the language of Holy Writ, "Venerable age is not that of long time—nor counted by the number of years, but the understanding is grey hairs. And a spotless life is old age." Her remains were conducted to their last home, by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, and above all by her afflicted parents, who with courageous faith, after passing through a sea of sorrows, have resigned their dear only one into the arms of her heavenly Father—the best and most loving of parents, who tells us, "Come to me all ye that labor and are heavily burthened and I will refresh you."—Matt. xi c. 28 v. R. I. P.

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$8 00	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	1 50	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bushel.	1 00	Butter, per lb.	.15
Corn, per bushel,	80	Lard, per lb.	.18
Oats, per bushel,	45	Bacon, per lb.	.18

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 9.10 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.01 p. m.

Express, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 3.25 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.20 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 10.50 a. m.

Express, southward, leaves Huntingdon 6.10 p.m. arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.00 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

NO HARDEE-HOOD

On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union arms. Grant and Sherman's policy, like

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE,

Everywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the people's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneously perfect fac similes of nature's every shade of black and brown. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all hair dressers.

August 4—1m.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS A GENERAL ASSISTANT OF NATURE.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain expulsive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification Brandreth's Pills have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live.—Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE. [July 28—1m.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
PIANO FORTE
MANUFACTURERS,
499 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our NEW SCALE 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivaled, by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Bass, &c., and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over 35 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Fortes," received the award of merit over all others at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-room.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.

PRICES—No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case $275.
No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding $300.
No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV style $325.

TERMS:—*Net Cash in Current Funds.*

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS SENT FREE.

"A. & C." [July 21, 1865—1y

THE BEST STRENGTHENING PLASTER IS THE POROUS PLASTER OF DR. ALLCOCK.—They are warranted to keep good twenty years, but may be returned for fresh plasters without charge:

IMPORTANT QUALITIES.

They will cure a Weakness of the Back, Pain in the side, a Lameness of the Knee or of the Ankles, or Cold Feet, sooner and with more comfort than any other application.

KNOXVILLE, Albany Co., Jan. 16, 1852.

DR. T. ALLCOCK.—*Dear Sir:* Seventeen years ago I was sorely injured in my back. At length I was induced to use your plasters. I wore one constantly for six months, and did more hard work during that six months than in the preceding fifteen years. I have not worn a plaster for over eighteen months and have had no return of the gnawing pain and weakness in my back, but have been entirely well. I am your obedient servant, JOHN G. CRARY.

Principal Agency, Brandreth House, New York.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

July 28—1m

A FEW REASONS WHY THE
AMERICAN WATCH
IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers" in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d, STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *make-believes*, but that for its real value it is sold for one half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or Fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to KEEP TIME.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE-QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

July 21—1m

DR. TOBIAS'
VENETIAN LINIMENT.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PAINS AND ACHES, and warranted superior to any other. Croup it positively cures; relief is absolutely sure immediately it is used. Mothers remember this, and arm yourselves with a bottle without delay. Croup is a disease which gives no notice, frequently attacking the child in the dead hour of night: before a physician can be summoned it may be too late. Remember, the Venetian Liniment never fails. Price 40 and 80 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [July 21—1m

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

$10 to $20 Dollars per Day.

Wanted an active and energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive right to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cords or tyings of any kind,) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from $10 to $20 per day. An active energetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Inclose stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address,

MILLER & DIAL,
July 7, 1865. Cincinnati, Ohio.

WAGONS.

TWO NEW TWO HORSE WAGONS, for sale on a liberal credit.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

July 21, 1865.

GENTLEMEN

are requested to call and look at our stock of BLACK FRENCH CLOTH AND CASSIMERES, Just opened at A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.

July 21.

BARGAINS.

LIGHT SHALLIES, DELAINES, and ALL Summer Goods at REDUCED PRICES, at

July 21. CRAMER'S.

ESTATE OF JOHN SMITH, DEC'D.

Letters of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT, Adm'r.

August 4, 1865—6t.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

Supposed to have been stolen from the stable of Josiah Ritchey, in South Woodberry township, on the night of the 29th July last,

A Dark Sorrel Mare,

with narrow bald-face, one front foot white, a scar on the right shoulder from a collar blister, not quite healed, about fifteen or sixteen hands high, rising five years old. TWENTY DOLLARS reward, for the return of the mare, if stolen. THIRTY DOLLARS, for the mare and thief, or TEN DOLLARS, if strayed off, for information that will enable the undersigned to obtain her.

JOHN S. RITCHEY,
August 4. Bedford, Pa.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator and trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises,

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1865,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Tredwell, on the north, Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east, Ellen Showman, and Daniel Metzger, on the east, Emanuel Palmer, on the south-east, Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south, and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west, containing

404 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, TENANT HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, and STABLE, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

Aug. 4. JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Honorable ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and ——, Esquires, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of September, (being the 4th day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 4, 1865.

WANTED!
400 Cords Tanners'

OAK BARK, for which SIX Dollars per cord will be paid in CASH, at Mt. Dallas Station; one mile West of Bloody Run.

HOMER NEICE.

July 28, 1865—4t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, gathering nuts, or trespassing in any way upon my premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

DEWALT HARSHBERGER.

July 28, 1865.

Alleghany Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, PA.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin August 9.

Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week, probably it will be less.

Tuition in English,	$5.00 per quarter.
Piano Music,	10.00 " "

Special attention given to those who intend to teach. For further information address,

J. W. HUGHES,
July 21—4t Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

Mill Seat for Sale.

I offer for sale, on my farm in St. Clair township, an EXCELLENT MILL SEAT, on a never failing stream of water. It is situated in a good wheat growing neighborhood, and is admitted by many to be one of the best seats for a mill now vacant in the county. Persons desiring to purchase can call at the premises, or address me at Alum Bank P. O., Bedford county, Pa.

JESSE WILLIS.

June 16, 1865—3m.

A Hotel for Sale.

The undersigned offers at private sale, his Hotel, containing ten large bed rooms, with bar room, side room, parlor, sitting room, dining room and kitchen, with all the modern improvements of a first class hotel. It is at present doing a good business. This hotel is situated in the middle of the Broad Top Coal region, in the town of Coaldale. Possession given at any time. The property will be sold on easy terms. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PATRICK DREW.

July 7, 1865.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

The Great Show
OF
New Summer Goods

NOW GOING ON AT

P. A. REED'S
STORE.

No Charge for Admission!

Come and see our splendid assortment of Summer Goods. We have on hand all kinds of SUMMER WEAR, for MEN AND BOYS, LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Straw Hats, Linen Coats, et cetera, et cetera. We also keep constantly on hand a fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

unsurpassed in beauty and excellence, which we sell Cheaper than the Cheapest. Our

GROCERIES

are always of the best in the market.

☞ Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

We return our thanks to our customers for past favors and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

July 14. P. A. REED.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingentelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. I. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. G. M'SHINNIK.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting,*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 8, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Company is prepared to take stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of the Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, stock will come down the same day in season to take the first Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Rail Road in the evening.

June 23, 1865. O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Eshelman, late of East Providence township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON NYCUM, Adm'r.

June 30—6t*

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day. the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES B. FARQUHAR,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,
WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Gilt, Rosewood and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph and Ambrotype Pictures.

ALSO—A lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood *MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.*

Also, a variety of Photograph views of Richmond and other places of interest.

He has been appointed agent for the sale of those valuable likenesses of our late chief magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, entitled

"Abraham Lincoln as a Father,"

and "I wish all men to be free," also,

"Abraham Lincoln at Home."

This beautiful picture, 24 by 29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Illinois. His two boys are with him, Willie sitting on the fence and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed, is Mr. Lincoln's farewell address, delivered February 12, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

☞Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 16, 1865—3m.

MENS and BOYS' WEAR, of every description for sale cheap at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [Je 23.

A FULL SUPPLY OF NEW GOODS Just received and for sale cheap, at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

SHAD, MACKEREL AND HERRING, For sale at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

MUSLIN, from 20 cents up, CALICO from 17 cts. up, or 6 yards for a dollar, at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUP, MOLASSES, TEA, White and Brown SUGAR, RICE, &c., just received at SHOEMAKER'S.

A NEW SUPPLY OF HATS, all sizes, just received at the cheap store of June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

A full assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, and READY MADE CLOTHING, at Shoemaker's Cheap Store. [Je 23.

If you want cheap BOOTS and SHOES, call at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

All persons in search of BARGAINS, can be supplied by calling at J. M. Shoemaker's store.

SPICES, of all kinds, for sale at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

TUBS, BUCKETS and BASKETS for sale at June 23. SHOEMAKER'S.

WANTED.---5,000 pounds of Good Washed WOOL, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods, at June 23. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A splendid assortment of Summer DRESS GOODS just received and for sale at June 23. FARQUHAR'S.

BEST BROWN MUSLIN, at from 20 to 40 cents, at FARQUHAR'S.

500 yards CARPET, just received and for sale (cheap) at Farquhar's Cheap Corner. [June 23.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated *"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"* before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $140, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Gum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER.

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

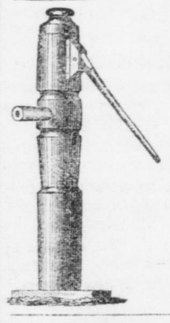
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

GREAT SALE OF WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[Agents for the Manufacturers,]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:---

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each	$125	00
100 " Watches, various styles, each	75	00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "	50	00
500 Silver Watches each	$20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,500 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,000 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
3,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
P. O. Box 4270.

May 19—6m

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

CRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

W. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

625 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly reduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,

March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer GOODS AT J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

forms a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, April 7, 1865.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April. 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

New Millinery Goods.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF *MILLINERY GOODS,*

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH S

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Wh... ugh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitti... Pain and Weakness of th... Difficulty of Breathin...

THIS is no new remedy. It has ... Save for a number of years in Mar... parts of Pennsylvania, and has, known, acquired an unprecedented ... on for curing the various diseases for w... t is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so ... arkable has been its cures, that it is fas... per- your ceding every other remedy for those d... ses. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more t... any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the mo... int... Children. ligent and able physicians of Mary... d dren. is used and considered an indispens... hou hold remedy by a large portion of t... families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, an... universal opinion is that it is good. *Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* No pleasant to take, and never does injury owing to its purifying qualities, must do under any circumstances. Its effects are ly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allay... child the most violent coughs, purifying, streng... ening and invigorating the whole syst... calming and soothing the nerves; aiding facilitating expectoration, and healing th... need DISEASED LUNGS, thus striking at the root of disease, and ... ving it from the system.

CROUP. ... ife of

This disease is announced by difficulty ... breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, ha... ing cough and threatened suffocation. &c. mostly occurs in young children. No ... croup need die of croup if this Syrup is pro... used and used in time. Mothers having ... children should watch the first sho... of the disease, and always keep this remedy ... hand. If this

For coughs after measles this syrup is ... excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place ... syrup it within the reach of all, the poo... as well as the rich, and every person should ... have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who ... is ue health and wish to secure them... against that most terrible disease, ... tion. It will be found the most use... as the cheapest family medicine in t... used It has been used for the last four ... with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three b... $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & ... in For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. ... Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y. time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMI...

SINCE the introduction of this beau... ration, it has been steadily advancing in ... fa- vor. Its astonishing efficacy in expe... s has won for it many friends wherever ... d these are speak... ing to others, so that ... it is ... ing introduced into ... every ... y in the land. The ... deme... it is becoming im... DESTROY ... mens... make it still more ... worth... pref- erence already ... WORMS! ... show... the PROPRIETOR is ... puttin... up in a much handsomer style than formerly. now prepared with the greatest care of uniform... th, with plain directions, so that any one can ... is- ter it.

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfect... Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel ... where worms existed. The proprietors bol... sert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*.*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture. There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ, Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y

HOGS CATTLE HORSES CATTLE HOGS HORSES